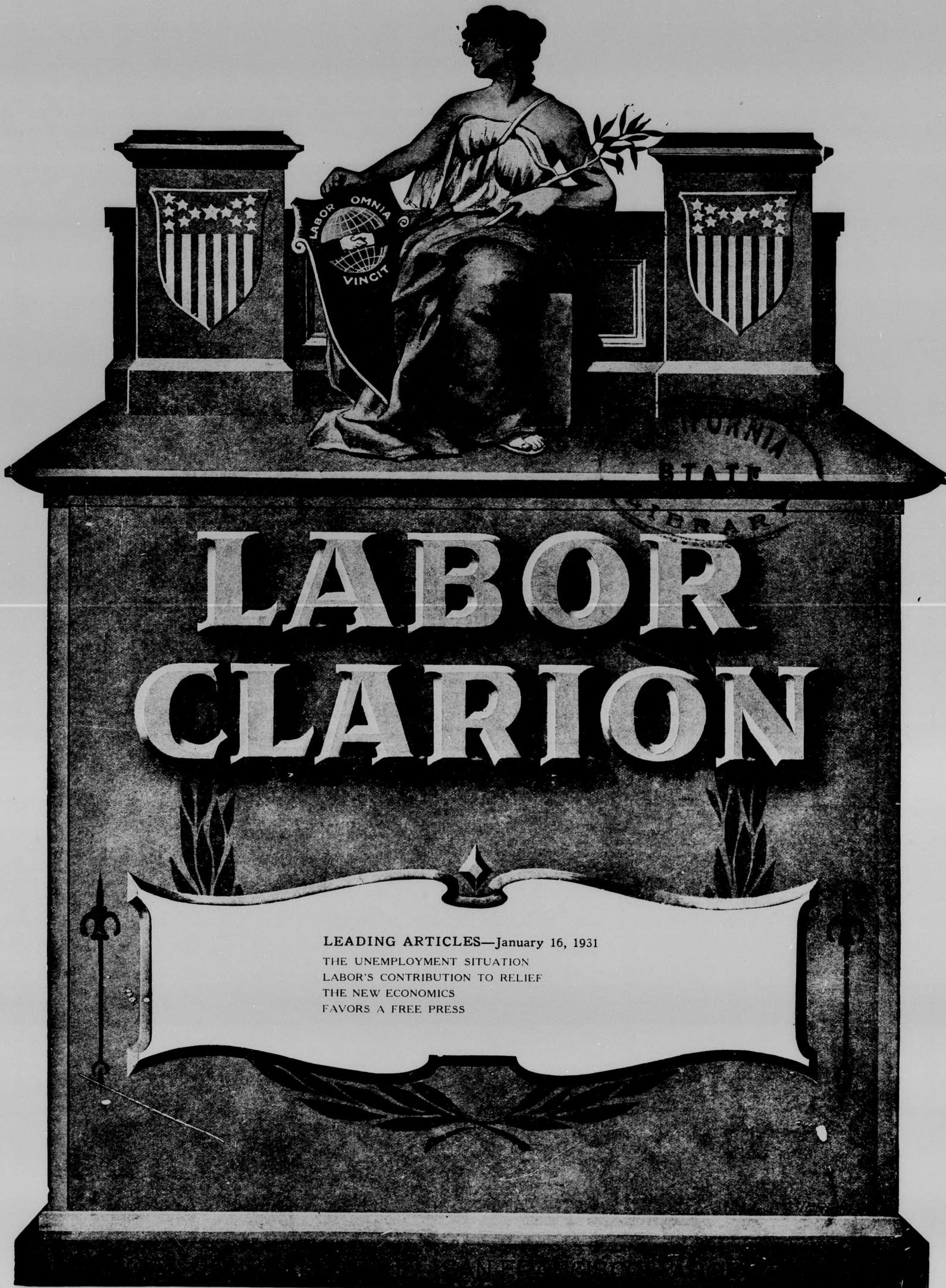


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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MARKET 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay. Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero. Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia. Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero. Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec. Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland. Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia. Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia. Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission. Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple. Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple. Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple. Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple. Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets. Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia. Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion. Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia. Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg. Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif. Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple. Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market. Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero. Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero. Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Electrical Workers No. 537, C. Ile Splicers. Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple. Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason. Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall. Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building. Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple. Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av. Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero. Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market. Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay. Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason. Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday, 273 Golden Gate avenue. Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple. Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue. Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building. Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg. Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth. Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday. Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones. Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero. Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones. Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero. Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero. Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway. Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue. Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero. Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple. Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington. Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple. Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page. Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue. Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market. Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market. Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple. Window Cleaners No. 44—112 Valencia.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 16, 1931

No. 50

LABOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO RELIEF

In the interest of President Hoover's Emergency Employment Commission's activities, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor delivered a significant address on January 10th, which was broadcast over the Columbia system. President Green said in part:

"The welfare and happiness of the masses of the people depend upon their opportunity to secure and enjoy reasonably steady employment at decent wages and under tolerable conditions of labor. When they are denied work and their earning and purchasing power is destroyed over a general area the economic system of the nation becomes disarranged so that acute community and national suffering prevails. This has been the situation in the United States during the past year. It has now reached an acute stage.

"After more than a year of continuous economic distress, the nation is aroused. Congress is responding, community and civic groups are in action, and it seems that all the forces of society are co-operating in a concerted effort to overcome and master the forces which have operated so disastrously in our economic, social and industrial life.

"While millions of working men and women have been the victims of the existing economic depression and, as a result, have suffered very greatly nevertheless, through their trade unions and their national organizations, they have rendered service to the nation, to industry and to the community in the development of relief measures designed to bring assistance to those in deep distress and to restore normal conditions.

"In co-operation with their fellow workers they have sought to distribute the amount of work available in industrial establishments as equitably as possible among the number regularly employed.

Service to Community

"They have sacrificed part of their employment in order to help others. They have used their trade union facilities for the purpose of securing employment for those who are out of work and in this way they have rendered free employment service. They have sought and secured work for men and women and have directed them to places where they might find employment. In various ways and in numerous instances they have rendered a collective service of immeasurable value to the community and of great help to unemployed individuals. Invariably where the services which trade unions offered have been accepted they have proven to be effective and well chosen.

"The trade unions have used their funds to relieve distress, to supply food, clothing and the necessities of life to unfortunate unemployed persons. Many members of trade unions have made weekly contributions to funds created for the purpose of relieving unemployment among their members. Thousands of dollars have been raised in this way, all of which has been supplied to the unemployed. All this assistance rendered by labor, through its organized units, has been nation-wide wherever organized labor was permitted to function through its organized units.

To Combat Unemployment

"This service has been freely given in an effort to meet the need of this acute situation. While engaged in this great humane undertaking labor

has been thinking about constructive means and methods which should be applied in order to prevent the destructive and devastating effects which come from these periodical unemployment experiences. Labor is firmly convinced that the problem of unemployment must be dealt with in a constructive, scientific and practical way. It firmly believes that industry can be regulated so as to furnish reasonably steady employment to all working men and women.

Security and Five-Day Week

"Working people abhor paternalism and they bitterly protest against being reduced to the point where they are forced to become objects of charity. They offer, as a partial remedy for unemployment, the establishment of work security. They believe that working people should be made secure in the field of employment, so much so that instead of discharging workers, industry will regulate employment so that all may enjoy an equal distribution of the work available. This would serve to keep every worker a purchasing unit and would encourage him, because of the consciousness that he was secure in his work, to exhaust his available credit facilities.

"The five-day work week should be immediately established and the hours of labor should be reduced to the point where they would correspond with our increasing power of production. These economic reforms should be applied to government workers as well as those employed in private industry. Under such a plan more workers could be employed. In fact, practically all the slack of present-day employment could be taken up very quickly and expeditiously if the five-day work week were inaugurated in private and governmental employment.

FAVORS A FREE PRESS.

"The power to prohibit the publication of or to suppress a newspaper is not within the compass of legislative action in this State," declares Judge Walter S. Gates of the Superior Court of Los Angeles county in an order enjoining police officials from interfering with the sale and distribution of the Los Angeles "Citizen," the organ of organized labor in the southern metropolis. The "Citizen" printed an account of the moving picture operators' strike, and the police arrested newsboys who were selling the papers in the vicinity of the unfair theatre, on the charge of violating a city ordinance prohibiting "picketing." Judge Gates said in his injunction order:

"The power to prohibit the publication of or to suppress a newspaper is not within the compass of legislative action in this State, and any law enacted for that purpose or police attempt in that direction, is clearly in derogation of the Bill of Rights. Nowhere do we find in any of the States of this Union any authority which sustains the doctrine that a municipal corporation is invested with the power to declare the sale of newspapers a nuisance. The power to suppress one concedes the power to suppress all.

"The doctrine of the Constitution must prevail in this State, which clothes the citizen with liberty to speak, write or publish his opinion on any and all subjects, limited only by his responsibility for the abuse of such privilege."

THE NEW ECONOMICS.

The Pacific Northwest Newspaper Association, comprising the publishers of daily newspapers in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, has been meeting in Victoria, B. C., during the current week. It has evolved a scheme of economics which will appeal to a certain class of employers (which it is hoped is small) as a cure for all the ills connected with "production," such as decent wages for a fair day's work. It simplifies the method by which the plan is to be put into operation by putting it squarely up to "printing trades union leaders." So it is apparent that the co-operation of the "union leaders" of the Pacific Northwest is expected to result in "increasing the individual production" of members of the allied printing trades. May Providence guide them in their task!

The association passed a resolution stating that members of the printing trades unions may hope to maintain their present scale of high wages only by "increasing their individual production."

The resolution urged that leaders of printing trades unions "give their best efforts toward removing restrictive rules, increasing their individual production and thus helping avoid the necessity of drastic wage reductions in the publishing industry."

The prologue to the resolution stated that the average printing trades union day wage in the United States and Canada was 50 per cent higher in 1930 than in 1920, while prices in basic industries of farming, mining and lumbering are 50 per cent lower than they were in 1920, and the average daily earnings of male skilled and unskilled labor in twenty-five leading industries employing over 4,000,000 are 23 per cent lower than in 1920.

"The cost of living in June, 1930, was 23 per cent lower than in 1920, with the drop in prices suffered by basic industries making a still further drop in the cost of living," it said.

"This drastic drop in commodity prices means a material increase in real wages, in cases where the dollar wage has not been reduced."

In other words, the cost of living having decreased, the employer is to have the advantage of this decrease by increased production on the part of the individual worker. It will work out in this way: The price of bread having decreased from 11 cents to 10 cents, the printer will set more type, the pressman will speed up his presses, the individual stereotyper will make more plates, and the mailer will handle more papers. It is all so simple that it is a wonder no one thought of it before. But the question arises, where does the publisher glean the idea that he is entitled to the benefit of the "increase in real wages?" (if there really be such increase).

"The members of this association know the only possible means of maintaining present wages in the publishing industry depends upon increased production per wage dollar, and this depends on co-operation of printing trades union leaders," the resolution concludes.

It is only a short step from such reasoning back to the feudal idea prevalent in Europe in times gone by, and in this country to a certain extent, that the worker was entitled only to such recompense as would stave off starvation, and keep him servile and submissive.

TYPOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE MEETS.

The semi-annual meeting of the California Conference of Typographical Unions was called to order at 1:15 p. m., Sunday, January 11, 1931, at the Labor Temple, 623 Main street, Stockton, California, by President William S. Darrow.

President H. Malloy of Stockton Typographical Union No. 56 welcomed the delegates of the conference to Stockton and expressed the wish that they would enjoy their short visit in that city, after which he introduced President Bortz of the Stockton Central Labor Council. President Bortz, on behalf of the Stockton Central Labor Council and the San Joaquin Valley, welcomed the delegates to the city and made a few appropriate remarks in regard to the labor movement in Stockton.

After thanking the two speakers on behalf of the conference, both for the remarks and welcome and for the entertainment extended to the visitors, President Darrow next introduced Mr. Dutcher, a member of San Francisco Typographical Union. Brother Dutcher addressed the meeting, stating that Mr. Howard of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain had been consistently advocating the establishment of the five-day work week and requested the conference to send a letter to Mr. Howard, thanking him for his interest in the shorter work week and his editorial advocacy of that innovation. The secretary was instructed to forward such a letter.

Among those in attendance were M. A. Hamilton of Fresno, J. A. Switzer of Modesto, G. W. McDill and A. W. Brown of Oakland, Herbert Thomson of Palo Alto, W. G. Werner of Richmond, R. R. Nunnally of Stockton, C. W. Lyon of Sacramento, William S. Darrow of San Jose, Allen T. Hill of San Mateo, W. L. Granger of Watsonville, Harry Orser of Woodland. Among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Nunnally of Modesto, H. S. Hornage of Stockton, Andy McDonald of Stockton, President H. L. Pickens of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36, and Mrs. Orser of Woodland.

A budget for the year 1931 was discussed and adopted. Executive Secretary H. P. Melnikow submitted a written report covering the last six months in the jurisdictions of San Francisco, Oakland, San Mateo, Palo Alto, Petaluma, Fresno, Sacramento, Watsonville-Salinas and Woodland.

Protest was made against the signing of three contracts without any advance in the wage scale or improvement in working conditions.

Two vacancies on the Board of Directors were announced and Delegates M. A. Hamilton of Fresno and A. W. Brown of Oakland were elected.

Vice-President G. W. McDill, on behalf of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36, extended an invitation to the conference to hold its July meeting in Oakland and the invitation was adopted by unanimous vote.

At the dinner which followed the business session the delegates and visitors were addressed by a number of speakers introduced by President Malloy of the Stockton Typographical Union, who acted as toastmaster. President William S. Darrow of San Jose, Secretary H. S. Hornage of Stockton Typographical Union, Vice-President G. W. McDill of Oakland Typographical Union, R. R. Nunnally of Stockton, and Executive Secretary H. P. Melnikow were among those called upon and their remarks included reminiscences of former days as well as an analysis of the present situation and plans for the future.

I can not understand why so many members of the House, who have voted to make donations to foreign countries with which to feed the starving people, can hesitate to vote for a loan to farmers in our own country who are in a destitute and starving condition in the drought areas, and that will enable them to buy food with which to make a crop during the next year.—Representative Edward B. Almon of Alabama.

HONEST WAGES VS. BONUSES.

In December of every year one reads a good deal about various prosperous firms and individuals paying their employees a "Christmas bonus," which sometimes amounts to almost the annual wages of such employees. Even in this year of business stagnation many concerns have been able to pay the bonus, although with some the amount so dispensed has not been as large as in previous years, says the Houston Labor Journal, which continues:

"We are not disposed to minimize the importance of employees receiving the bonus, as it is always needed; neither are we inclined to question the good intentions or belittle the magnanimity of those employers who are willing to share the year's prosperity with those who have to a large extent made it possible, but in that connection we are reminded of a statement contained in an article by the Rev. John F. O'Rourke. In this article, among other sensible things said by Father O'Rourke, was the following: 'If employers paid an honest wage there would be no need of bonuses. If they had paid honest wages there would have been no labor troubles.'

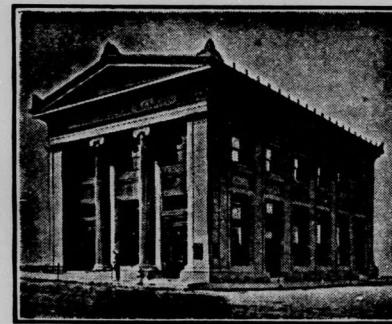
The Labor Journal agrees with the above statement, but let us say again that we do not want to be understood as belittling the idea of a bonus, or to withhold any praise that may be due those who pay it. At the same time we should like to see the payment put into the form of regular wages, so that every employee may know exactly what to expect, and also that he may not have the feeling that somebody is handing him an honorarium—an unearned emolument. If an employee, by the faithful performance of his duties, enables his employer to earn excess profits, then that employee has earned that money and it ought to be paid him, promptly, and called by its right name—wages. This involves no act of generosity calling for special commendation, but it is simply the method of an honest man, running his business in an honorable manner, and who prefers that his integrity be taken for granted, rather than it be a matter to be commented on or marveled at."

ROAD FUNDS AVAILABLE.

Washington dispatches state that \$80,000,000 is now available to the 48 States from the Federal government treasury for road construction work to help relieve unemployment under emergency legislation passed by Congress December 20. The apportionment of the fund to the States was fixed in an order issued by Secretary Hyde of the United States Department of Agriculture which controls the fund.

The apportionment means that approximately \$160,000,000 can be disbursed by the States without dipping into their own treasuries. Under the permanent system of Federal aid in road construction each State previously had available from the Washington government an amount equal to that just apportioned under the order of Secretary Hyde. A part of the money thus available will be paid back to the Federal government by the States under a five-year refund program.

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MISS NOLAN'S EVENTFUL DAY.

There were generals and generals in the World War; but Joffre is outstanding as the general with a heart. He sat at mess with his soldiers, he protected helpless women and he loved little children, writes Margaret Keating in Labor (Washington).

No one who saw him in the House of Representatives during the darkest days of the World War, when he came to the United States to plead for assistance for the Allies, can ever forget that picturesque, blue-coated figure with the wonderful smile.

Brilliant orators and diplomats came at the same time on the same mission, but the influence of all others was discounted by Joffre's smile.

When the late Congressman John I. Nolan, of California, a member of the Moulders' Union and leader of the "Labor group" in the House, escorted his small daughter to the side of the valorous Frenchman, the rosy-faced, smiling giant stooped, lifted the little child in his arms and kissed her—breathing a blessing in French upon her curly head.

Corliss Nolan was then known as the "Daughter of the House" and had many admirers among its members. The late Major Stedman, the last of the Civil War veterans to serve in Congress, called her "my girl." Dear old Champ Clark permitted her to sit on his knee and hold the gavel while he presided over the House, and "Uncle Joe" Cannon was another rival for her favors.

This charming young woman, now out in California, can boast that she was the first child whose father and mother were both members of the House of Congress. She has many sweet memories of her childhood when she was always welcome upon the floor; but the most vivid of all is the recollection of that marvelous day when "Papa Joffre" bestowed upon her his kiss and his benediction.

LABOR'S PROGRAM.

Following is a summarized list of measures in Labor's program for the Forty-ninth session of the California Legislature now in session at Sacramento:

- 1—Anti—"Yellow Dog" contract bill.
- 2—Requiring the employment of citizens on all public works, including contract work; requiring payment of the prevailing rate of wages, etc.
- 3—Anti-injunction bill.
- 4—Insurance against unemployment.
- 5—Providing for the publication of additional textbooks in the State printing plant at Sacramento.
- 6—Requiring employers to purchase uniforms for employees when the wearing of such uniforms or special dress is mandatory.
- 7—Including lime and cement manufacturing plants within the scope of the existing law limiting working hours of miners to eight per day.
- 8—Regulating the working hours of chauffeurs and drivers, employed on auto stages, busses and trucks, when engaged as common carriers over the public highway.
- 9—Establishing an eight-hour workday for street car employees.
- 10—Eliminating the one week waiting period under the workmen's compensation act in cases where the disability extends more than two weeks from date of the injury.
- 11—Protection against fire hazards in the projection rooms of moving picture theatres.
- 12—Eliminating the occupational tax imposed by the State upon chauffeurs and teamsters.
- 13—Constitutional amendment providing for the election of regents of the State university and reducing their terms from 16 years to 8 years.
- 14—Legislation concerning the Sacramento river fishermen.

UNIONIST'S TRAGIC END.

The era of good feeling and rejoicing over the encouraging reports that had been made to the members of Cloakmakers' Union No. 65 at their meeting held in their hall, 755 South Main street, Tuesday evening, December 30, 1930, was turned into a near tragedy, says the Los Angeles "Citizen" of January 9. One of the well-known members who has been staunch in his work for the organization and the cause, Samuel Rosenthal, had been occupying the floor in a discussion that was under way; he was very earnest in his plea for a continuation of the indomitable spirit that has permeated the members of the local during the many months they have been under fire from a few hostile employers because the workers refuse to sacrifice hours, wages and conditions. He was speaking of the plans arranged to carry on during the coming year, and closed his remarks with the words, "I am willing to give part of my meager earnings for the cause and the union."

He was loudly applauded and as he was about to take his seat told one of the brothers near that he did not feel well and would go to the anteroom for air and water. He did so, and repeated the remark when he reached the outside, immediately thereafter falling to the floor. Willing hands, believing that he had fainted, rendered all possible aid, but to no avail. He was made as comfortable as possible and physicians rushed, who, after examination, pronounced life extinct, he having expired when he sank to the floor.

FEWER WORKERS, MORE WAGES!

A reduction of 30,943 in the number of railroad employees working in October is reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but wages of those working increased more than \$5,000,000.

The number of employees in October was 1,454,963 against 1,485,906 in September and 1,749,859 in October, 1929. The higher wage as contrasted with less employment, was held to be largely attributable to there being 27 working days in October and only 25 in September, which included Labor Day.

FOREIGN LABOR NEWS.

The United States Department of Labor says that varied labor movements and policies are said to be actively on foot in Sao Paulo, a State of Brazil, including a campaign for the organization of trade unions under an improvised committee called the Workmen's Committee Syndical Organization. Increased wages and reduced hours of work are being demanded by other groups of workmen, with frequent strikes and other forms of unrest in industrial circles throughout the State.

Following the ratification by the Rumanian parliament on March 4, 1930, of the Franco-Rumanian labor treaty, a French delegation of manufacturers and other employers went to Rumania to enroll unemployed miners and steel workers, who have been sent to France, where they will work under provisions similar to those applicable to French workmen.

Early returns from the elections to the Jewish-elected assembly in Palestine showed the Jewish Labor Party leading with almost 21,000 votes. The Revisionists were second with 8000 votes and the Oriental Jews third. The Laborites had won 13 seats, preliminary returns showed.

Although the workers on strike in the coal and cotton industries are not included in the unemployment totals, there are more jobless in Great Britain receiving State benefit than at any time hitherto recorded.

The latest figures show there were 2,643,127 without work on December 29, which was 234,756 more than the previous week and 1,132,869 more than a year ago. The highest number previously recorded was 2,580,429 on June 3, 1921.

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

It is with sorrow that many of our members will learn of the passing of John Mappa. Mr. Mappa, for many years a member of the Examiner chapel, was 69 years of age and a native of Wisconsin. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. E. M. Day, of this city. Funeral services were held from the chapel of James H. Reilly on Thursday at 1:30 p. m., under the auspices of the union. Burial was at Woodlawn Cemetery.

On Wednesday of next week the membership will vote upon a proposition the adoption of which, it is hoped, will do much to alleviate the present unemployment situation. Under the proposed plan everyone with a steady situation has the option of either engaging a substitute for two days in a fiscal month or, failing to do so, paying an assessment, to be used for relief purposes. Under the plan to be voted on a member may if preferred take two consecutive days off or two separate days each month. However, each month will be considered as a separate unit. The proposed plan applies to employer members, foremen, union officials; in fact, no member with an active card is exempt. A circular giving details was mailed to all those for whom the union has addresses, as was also a sample ballot. Through an inadvertence the sample

ballot does not specifically state the length of time the plan is to be in effect. The measure is to apply to the months of February, March, April and May. It is believed that the plan will be heartily endorsed, inasmuch as those who are conscientiously opposed to laying off may work and contribute through an assessment, and those who are conscientiously opposed to contributing through an assessment may lay off and be exempt from payment. It is hoped that those members who have been fortunate during the present depression will approve the plan on January 21, and thereby give an answer to the age-old question "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Chicago Typographical Union has voted to increase the out-of-work assessment from 3 to 5 per cent.

At the meeting of the Chronicle chapel held on Tuesday, William McKnight was re-elected chairman. Following the chapel meeting a meeting of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Association was held.

Los Angeles Typographical Union held a special meeting on January 11 to consider relief measures.

At the last meeting of the Shopping News chapel G. E. Mitchell, Jr., was unanimously elected chairman. Mr. Mitchell succeeds J. R. Daigneault, who held the chairmanship for several years.

That a metropolitan newspaper is "Big Business" is evident from the following facts concerning the New York "Times" for the year 1930: Weekly payroll, \$177,918.26; number of employees, 3453; employees' welfare activities, \$496,500; average daily circulation, 429,577; average Sunday cir-

culation, 741,185; average number of pages daily, 50.38; average number of pages Sunday, 215.6; telephone calls per day, 9000.

The following account of the meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society is furnished by the secretary of that organization: "One of the most outstanding affairs ever held by the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society took place last Sunday at Labor Temple, when an 'Old-Timers' meeting was held. With Leo Michelson acting as president, assisted by George E. Mitchell, Sr., as first vice-president, J. W. Kelly as second vice-president, Carroll B. Crawford as third vice-president, M. W. Dunbar as marshal and L. F. Guedet as guardian, a snappy meeting attested to the ability of these ex-presidents who have served the society many years in the past. Messrs. Anthony Grassis, A. Tomasini, A. E. Parks, Frank A. Sherman, Walter C. McCreary and Charles O. Krieger took the obligation of membership. Drs. A. B. McGill and F. W. Hodges were re-elected as society physicians, and Shumate's Pharmacies and Federal Drug Company as druggists. Curtis Benton, Phil Campau and C. L. Straight were returned to office as directors. James W. Mullen was reappointed representative to the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association. Because of the depression in the craft during 1930, the half-rate initiation fee was continued for six months longer to enable eligibles to take advantage of this offer, which has never before been made by this society. After the meeting some snappy vaudeville numbers were presented and a splendid repast was served by the committee in charge, composed of Harry T. Darr (chairman), George E. Mitchell, Sr., Leo Michelson, James W. Mullen, "Doc" Schmeider, George Brady, Peter A. DeSoto, C. L. Straight and President Billy Kay, and after it was all over everyone voted it a big time."

Do not fail to attend the January meeting of the union on Sunday. Much business will be transacted, not the least important of which will be consideration of the report of the committee on revision of constitution and by-laws. The report of the committee in printed form was distributed at the December meeting and members who have copies are urged to bring them to the January meeting. Additional copies will be on hand for those who have not already had the opportunity to study the report of the committee.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

At the regular monthly chapel meeting, held Tuesday, January 13, William McKnight was re-elected to again serve the chapel as chairman, and D. A. Paddock again will serve as secretary. The gathering also had the pleasure of listening to President Baker and Vice-President Derry, who spoke briefly on the coming referendum vote and also answered questions pertaining to the same.

The election of officers for the coming months of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit society occupied most of the time of the meeting of that society. Lyle Slocum will again head the society, with R. W. Watersan as vice-president. Selig Olcovitch retains the secretary-treasurer position. John Adams and John McDermott were elected members of the board of directors. Arthur Nelson, Earl Curtis and H. J. Benz will do the auditing honors, being elected auditors. Dave Anley, O. K. Swiggert and E. L. Walker were the retiring officers, and let it be known that these gentlemen retired with the thanks of the membership and their work as officers of the society was appreciated.

Herb Lefevre, who has been visiting in Australia for some months past, returned to the chapel last week. Herb states that conditions in Australia

You . . . Printers with steady jobs

Members of the union who are partially employed and the unemployed, through their loyalty to the organization, have been instrumental in helping secure for the member with a situation his shortened hours and higher wages, and it is only by their staunch unionism that further progress can be made in those matters which vitally affect every one of us.

All sentiment aside, it is important that the more fortunate ones should sacrifice a bit at this time in order that the less fortunate may be in a position to offer their assistance when it is needed.

An overwhelming vote in favor of the unemployment relief plan Wednesday, January 21, will indicate that the Typographical Union is sincerely desirous of relieving the unemployment situation by action—not talk. It will also show the solidarity of our organization and thus accrue to our benefit in the future.

VOTE FOR Unemployment RELIEF

This ad is paid for by a number of situation holders who realize the importance of this measure.

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are anything but good, but the government there is doing its utmost to hasten the change to better conditions. Lefevre traveled something like 24,000 miles and he says it was pretty nearly continuous traveling.

The doctor took a look and said, "You had better have them out." The tonsils were removed and Harold Hearn is at home recuperating from the above operation.

One member of the chapel recently took delivery on a new Nash and was greatly enjoying the scenic vistas of our vicinity. Desiring one morning to take a short trip, this member stepped in the car, but the darned thing wouldn't start. He called the salesman, remarking that the car wouldn't start with the emergency brake on. The salesman came and he could not get the motor to function. He in turn called the service department. A service man arrived, took a look and quietly remarked to Jesse Pigman: "Hell, man, the Nash Company built a fine automobile, but as yet have not developed one that will run without gasoline; your gas tank is dry."

Bob Thomas who has been confined to the Leterman Hospital with a broken leg, is reported to be doing fine. The break is fast knitting and indications are that Thomas will be back at work soon.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Interest in No. 21's referendum on a proposition to levy an assessment on all who work a full month, none on those who work two days less than that, to be decided January 21, continues the principal topic of conversation in this chapel. The unemployed are not the least interested.

Fred Wilson of the News explains that his union, the stereotypers, at its last meeting, on motion of Fred Ewald, well known among printers, seconded by himself, voted to guarantee out-of-work members \$25.50 a week, to be paid from its treasury and a small assessment. At this writing he states there are 12 electrotypers and about 30 stereotypers receiving benefits out of a membership of approximately 160. Chet Butcher, president, also of the News, ventures the assertion the assessment may be raised to 5 per cent at their meeting Sunday. Mr. Wilson says his union may consider levying, once this depression is past, a 10 cent a month assessment to build up a fund to take care of unemployed in future depressions, thus obviating heavy drains on the pocketbooks of the employed—sort of letting members in prosperity pay their own benefits when and if adversity comes. Insurance, he terms it. "My union," Fred observed, "is taking better care of its unemployed than any other to my knowledge, and I am proud of it."

In numbers there is not always safety. On the third attempt thieves stole Rube Burrows' Buick, used it for transporting booze, then abandoned it after stripping the car of everything they could pry loose.

Chester Beers is home from a holiday visit to friends up in Washington, and lucky to get here, for his car skidded on icy pavement in Oregon, turned over and smashed up enough to make it worth while for repairman to soak Chet \$95.

"Two objections to slaving here occur to me," Al Crackbon wisecracked. "One is doing most of the work; the other is doing the rest of it." "I have only one," supplemented Alfie Moore, "and that is doing any of it."

"Well," caroled Herb Hail, "with my tonsils out and Ralph in as Governor, this State ought to do better now."

Advice to the boys who are "open to a touch" is offered by Chick Smoot, himself one of the "easy marks": Lending is betting your dough against nothing—and sometimes you lose.

Christmas, now a misty memory, brings to mind that Dick Smith showed that day in fine fettle considering the night before. "Really," Smitty pleaded, "Christmas eve or Christmas day should be abolished by law. I'd feel like working on Christmas day if there were no Christmas eve,

and if there were no Christmas day I wouldn't think it necessary to observe Christmas eve." Maybe there's logic there if one could find it.

Another Christmas story, a bit belated: The office Scotchman, Phil Scott, gave half a dozen boozes the "office" and they followed him, licking their chops, to the locker room. "I'm going to give you guys a Christmas drink," he said benignly, "if anybody's got a bottle here."

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

The January union meeting of No. 18 will be held at Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon, the 18th.

The tangle and the alleged peace plan and emergency measures, promoted by McArdle, Roberts, et al., appear to be such that no real progress can be made in that direction. It is strange that one of Mr. McArdle's experience should think for one moment that his peace proposal would be accepted by the executive council of the I. T. U. The hollow pretense of the McArdle-Roberts peace plan overtures should be apparent to a considerable number of the members of the M. T. D. U. Their plan of negotiating a settlement out of court was, in effect, to concede nothing, but simply requesting the executive council of the I. T. U. to back down, a most unlikely conclusion. It will be interesting to see what further, if any, "will o' the wisp" plans, Mr. McArdle and his officers have of seeking to effect a settlement of the Mailer injunction case against the I. T. U. out of court. The peace proposal made to the executive council of the I. T. U. was a plain blunder.

Not a few observers also believe that the rift in the M. T. D. U. party will be widened. This will certainly mean an organized and violent protest on the part of many members of several locals of the M. T. D. U. who strongly favor withdrawing from that body entirely. More especially, inasmuch as the rift between the so-called outlaw locals and the M. T. D. U. is as wide as it could be anyhow. There is no way to lessen their hostility toward the M. T. D. U., no matter what Mr. McArdle does. The blundering of the officers of the M. T. D. U. has rendered the whole organization more vulnerable and placed it more definitely on the defensive. Those who will suffer most, of course, will be the rank and file of the M. T. D. U. themselves. It is no secret among the informed that the loyalty of several locals to the M. T. D. U. is much weaker than is officially admitted by M. T. D. U. officers. The M. T. D. U. has got to be dissolved and its members freed from its outworn ideas and deadening control. Attempting to "pull the wool over the eyes" of the membership is an old game that is played by the men who seek office for selfish ends. The M. T. D. U. enjoys a double distinction. Previously, the officers spent the money, it is alleged, with an utter and reckless disregard for the welfare of the membership. With a proviso, of course, the present officers of the M. T. D. U. display the magnanimous spirit by agreeing to work for what they imagine to be the best interests of the rank and file without pay. It has been said that no one receives anything of any real benefit in this world for nothing. However, in this instance, the exception may prove otherwise. But to our way of thinking, the M. T. D. U. was a "gold mine" to its previous officers, a "gold brick" to the members thereof and all indications point to it being a veritable "white elephant" to McArdle, Roberts, et al. It is more than probable the members will never be given a true and itemized statement of the expenditure of the \$100,000 defense and other funds of the M. T. D. U.

Judging from what we have gathered concern-

ing past expenditures of M. T. D. U. funds, and the further fact that the organization is broke and in debt besides, doubtless a little—ever so little—but an increase in "the money coming in"—say an increase in per capita would be "musical jingle" to the officers of the M. T. D. U. The Seattle convention, by a split vote, went on record as authorizing the officers of the M. T. D. U. to send to the referendum a proposition advocating the increasing of per capita from 25 to 50 cents, when, of course, the officers, in their wisdom, deemed the time opportune. It was stated at that time that the increase in per capita was to be used for organization purposes. Ostensibly, the defense fund of \$100,000 was to be used for organization purposes, and also, as Mr. McArdle stated, "to assist the weak locals that were then in sore need of financial assistance." But from all accounts, so far as we have been able to ascertain, the \$100,000 defense fund "petered out" before these "constructive" policies could be given a fair trial. But why not try it again? For surely if the "opportunity" time to float the proposed new plan of taxation was at hand, that time is now when the treasury has no surplus, but a deficit and debt. We understand, however, that a trial is to be made—for the sake of economy—of attempting to promote organization work along the lines of a "Correspondence School plan." Naturally, we of the so-called outlaws "sitting on the sidelines" will be interested in viewing the outcome of this brilliant and original idea. Just imagine what "Correspondence School" organization work could have been accomplished—probably—with the \$100,000 defense fund. Wonder some of the M. T. D. U. statesmen never thought of that plan along about May, 1926.

CONVINCED.

The editor of the local paper was unable to secure advertising from one of the business men of the town, who asserted stoutly that he himself never read ads, and didn't believe anyone else did.

"Will you advertise if I can convince you that folks read the ads?" the editor asked.

"If you can show me!" was the sarcastic answer. "But you can't."

In the next issue of the paper, the editor ran a line of small type in an obscure corner. It read:

"What is Murphy going to do about it?"

The business man, Murphy, hastened to seek out the editor next day. He admitted that he was being pestered out of his wits by the curious. He agreed to stand by the editor's explanation in the forthcoming issue, and this was:

"Murphy is going to advertise, of course."

Having once advertised, Murphy is still advertising.—Forbes Magazine.

FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR PLUMBERS.

Recognizing the seriousness of the present unemployment condition of the country, and in order to alleviate as much as possible that situation, the plumbers of Long Beach have inaugurated the five-day week. Negotiations to this end have been under way for some months between the contractors and the journeymen and an agreement was reached recently whereby the work week was shortened to five days.—Long Beach Labor News.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone MArket 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1931

The Hetch-Hetchy project has again been the subject of first page stories in the newspapers, this time because of a cave-in which imprisoned twenty men in one of the tunnels for a period of some thirty hours. Fortunately the men were all rescued uninjured after a marvelous display of courage and endurance on the part of their fellow workers. Investigations conducted by the State Industrial Accident Commission and the United States Bureau of Mines are in progress to determine the cause of the accident. These workings present the two serious problems of "swelling ground" and methane gas, and the efforts of the authorities to minimize these dangers to the lives of the workers are to be commended.

Frenzied discussion has been aroused in the press of the country because of an extravagant "coming-out party" tendered by a multi-millionaire magnate to his stepdaughter in Washington. The affair was described as "the most elaborate and expensive affair ever seen" in that city. One United States Senator was especially denunciatory of the oil nabob because of the lavish display of wealth in view of the prevailing depression, and even labor papers have bitterly assailed him for his barbaric display "while jobless thronged a soup kitchen across the street." More tolerant writers, however, have pointed out that while it is indeed unfortunate that misery and suffering exist, no relief would be afforded by the hoarding of wealth. The good taste of such displays may be questioned; but undoubtedly the putting into circulation of a million dollars must have provided remunerative employment for many.

Two lights are seen on the horizon—one the fast fading marsh light of power; and the other the slowly rising sun of human brotherhood.—John P. Allegeld.

There is one kind of patriot who waves the flag, but a far higher kind is the man who blushes every time he sees a neglected child.—Dr. Garnet Baker.

That which constitutes the supreme worth of life is not wealth, nor position, nor ease, nor fame, not even happiness; but service. Nothing at last counts but service, and that counts always.—Alfred W. Martin.

The Unemployment Situation

The business depression, with its attendant unemployment, nationwide and even world-wide in its scope, continues to occupy the attention and enlist the activities of all who are interested in the welfare of their fellow men. The problems of relieving distress among the unemployed are being attacked from a new angle, as compared with the attitude of the general public in similar crises of former years. No longer is the ages-old alibi, "Am I my brother's keeper?" looked upon as an answer to the question of what should be done to relieve the general distress. Congress, state legislatures and municipal governments seem to be vying with one another in an effort to inaugurate public improvements, in many instances long delayed, to provide temporary employment, at least, for the needy millions of workers.

To give the devil his due, there appears to be no general inclination to take advantage of the situation created by the depression to bring about reductions in wages, at least on the part of the larger employers. It is regrettable, however, that the sacrifices entailed in the distribution of work are being imposed on the workers themselves rather than on the industries they serve. In many instances trades unions have voluntarily reduced their work week in order to provide employment for victims of the crash, entailing decreased earnings on the part of those regularly employed. This, it is true, provides but temporary relief.

But the one hopeful feature of the efforts to relieve the situation is provided by the attitude of the general public, and especially of "big business." The lesson seems to have been learned through former experiences that hunger and destitution are dangerous enemies to established conditions. Radicalism finds fertile ground for growth and dissemination in a populace that has felt or is in danger of feeling the pangs of hunger and privation. They recall the birth of populism during the panic of 1892-93, following the enactment of the Sherman silver act, with its attendant wave of political upheaval. The measures advocated by the populists seemed at that time the height of political heresy; and the fact that many of these measures afterward became law through the aid of the so-called conservatives does not lessen the fear of the business element of a similar upheaval during the present abnormal times. Therefore it is easily understood that talk of "unemployment insurance" is not met by the opposition that such measures would have encountered in normal times. Senator Wagner of New York has introduced a bill dealing with this subject, and, while there is little hope of its early enactment, the discussion of the proposal at the present time can not help but be useful and enlightening, and it may pave the way for legislation along this line which will throw safeguards around the toiler and his family. There seems to be a somewhat well diffused sentiment that much has been done to safeguard capital, invested and quiescent, and that similar security should be provided for the man whose only capital is his capacity for labor.

The question of unemployment insurance will not be received with enthusiasm, even by those who are to be its beneficiaries, because of the present obscurity as to its plan of operation and of the obligations which it will necessarily entail. Its proponents seem to be somewhat in the dark themselves and to be groping around for an answer to the problem. The labor world will watch with interest the progress of the discussion, with the fervent hope that some workable plan may be evolved which will remove the fear of destitution from millions of families whenever business falls into a slump.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The industrial life of the time contributes its share of resentment. Here again there is despotism—as in Danville—and resentment is the result. There is an effort to break through the bonds. In reality the effort that Mayor Hefferman finds disgusting is in large part the expression of a craving for normal living, for freedom from bondage, for a chance to hold up the head and make decisions.

That the reaction against bondage goes "too far" may be admitted. The repression is abnormal; the reaction is abnormal. The autocratic employer mows down and destroys a beautiful human heritage. Somewhere there is going to be a penalty to pay for that destruction.

Philosophers and mayors do not always get things straight. Quite often they fail to see the roots of things because they are looking in the clouds.

* * *

People are just as "good" today as ever, but every age has had its own definition of what is "good" in people.

Mr. J. P. Morgan thinks one thing is good. Mr. Average Worker thinks that very same thing is absolutely bad. The mill owner thinks one thing is good, while the mill worker finds that thing very bad.

Our way of living and of making things has raced away ahead of our ability to make rules for its operation. So we have these terrible bulges in the legal structure and in relations between employers and employees—these mighty sore spots.

It is natural that resentments should operate. Mayor Hefferman has found out merely that people won't be good, as he sees being good, just because of laws.

WIT AT RANDOM

A certain lecturer in Aberdeen told a reporter that he had a few more engagements in his city, and asked him not to publish anything of the lecture, as it might spoil the attendance at the other meetings. Next day he was horrified to read in the paper:

"Mr. _____ delivered an excellent lecture in the U. F. O. Hall. He gave some very good stories, but, unfortunately, they cannot be printed."

The man was in the hospital after his first serious attempt to knock a train off the tracks.

"I fear I can be of very little assistance to you," he was comfortably assured by the doctor. "I'm a veterinary surgeon."

"Ah!" exclaimed the victim, "you're just the man for my case. I was a jackass for ever attempting to cross the track ahead of that train."

Tom—What do you think of Hoover's Pan-American policy? Jerry—I thought the Pan-American policy was Mencken's.—Lafayette Lyre.

"Here comes the parade, and your Aunt Helen will miss it. Where is she?" "She's up-stairs waving her hair." "Mercy! Can't we afford a flag?"—Kennebec Journal.

Fat Man (fondling baby)—What do you think of my son, Jim? Jim (surveying father)—Well, I'd say that he was a stave off the old barrel.—Belle Hop.

Heavyweight Boxer—The trouble is, doctor, that I can't sleep a wink. Doctor—You must practice auto-suggestion a little. Why not lie on your back, relax, and count slowly up to ten?—Humorist.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Who said: "The only entirely reliable 'Friend of Labor' is Labor itself"?

A.—Walter MacArthur in "Trade Union Epigrams," published by the American Federation of Labor.

Q.—In what European country is the five-day week reported making considerable progress?

A.—Czechoslovakia, where 60 per cent of the workers in the shoe-making industry will soon have the shorter week. The five-day week has also been introduced in a chocolate factory and it is reported that the question of introducing it into the government tobacco factories is under consideration.

Q.—What was the first labor paper in the United States?

A.—The Workingmen's Gazette, published by Evans brothers, English labor reformers, in New York in 1825, is said to have been the earliest labor paper.

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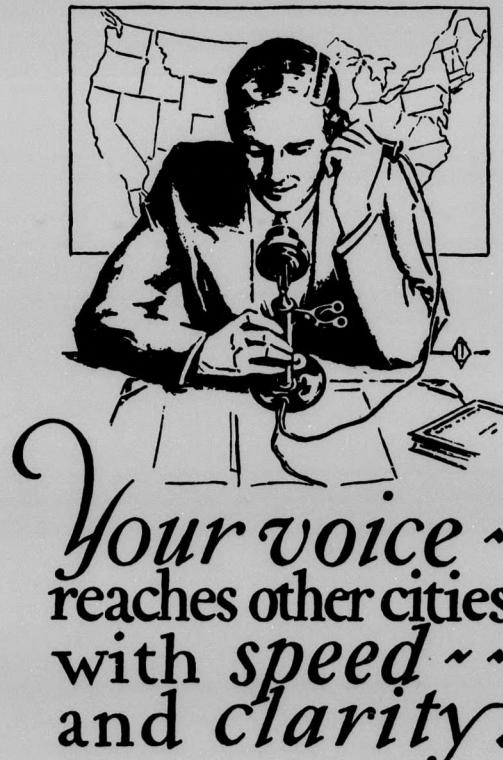
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 9, 1931.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 P. M., by President Roe H. Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—Charles Child excused. Delegate Vandeleur appointed vice-president pro tem.

Credentials—Milk Drivers—Wm. J. Casey, M. E. Decker, Thomas Kennedy, Tommy Morrison, F. Starrett, F. Wettstein. Street Carmen—Peter Beazley, Jos. Blanchard, Martin Cummings, H. S. Foley, Ed. Grant, Frank McBean, John Mooney, Wm. Ratto, Wm. F. Wilson, Ed. Vandeleur. Cemetery Workers—John Dempsey, John Donohue, Sylvester Griffin. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Don McDonald. Miscellaneous Employees—John Courtney, Ed. Fromme, Edward Hannah, Arthur Maule, Wm. Lamoreaux, N. D. Piper, Geo. Riley, Glenn Stueckel, Arthur Watson. Journeymen Tailors—John Barandun, Walter Jusaitis, A. C. Sheahan, Nels Soderberg. Retail Drivers—F. Asmussen, J. Lynch, Walter Otto. Machinists No. 68—Anthony Brenner, E. Duncan, D. P. Haggerty, James E. Hare, Wm. Henneberry, Harry Hook, A. E. Lukens, Geo. M. Ross, Harry Scher, M. L. Weiss. Federal Employees—Jos. F.

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Whelan, M. C. Chapman, W. E. Hamburg, F. A. Harrington, James T. Cullen, Chas. J. Benninger, Al Berryessa. Material Teamsters—Walter Duryea, vice O. A. Swanson. Commercial Telegraphers—Foster H. Johnston, vice Paul Jones. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Postal Clerks, enclosing list of its officers elected for the ensuing year. From Cemetery Workers, inclosing donation for the Textile Workers on strike in Danville. From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of \$25.00 from the Operating Engineers No. 64, for the Textile Workers of Danville. From C. M. Wollenberg, with reference to the kitchen opened at Clara and Ritch streets, for the benefit of the unemployed single men. From the Recorder's office, inclosing copy of its report for the past year. From the Alameda County Civil Service Commission, announcement of examinations to be held in the near future. From the American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of report on unemployment in San Francisco.

Referred to Executive Committee—F. J. Ferguson, secretary of the Civil Service Per Diem Men's Assn., requesting the assistance in making an effort to have the men working for the city placed on a monthly basis. From the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, requesting the Council to place the Marquard Cafe on the "We Don't Patronize List." From the Automobile Mechanics, requesting the Council to declare its intention of levying a boycott on the United Milk Company.

Referred to Secretary—From the Painters' District Council, requesting assistance in straightening out matters with the Riverdale Creamery. From President Green, with reference to the payment of wages on government contracts which prevail in the respective districts.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Minutes of the State Federation of Labor. Communication from the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company, manufacturers of overalls, stating it had granted the five-day week to its employers without any reduction in pay, and requesting the mailing list of the Council. On motion, the request was complied with.

Reports of Unions—Window Cleaners—Are still on strike against the Advance Window Cleaning Co. Hatters—Requested a demand for their label; also asked the delegates to ask for local made products when buying hats. Butchers No. 115—Will hold dance at Civic Auditorium; everybody invited; admission 50c.

Norman P. Hapgood of Indianapolis, Ind., as the representative of the Columbia Conserve Company, was granted the floor. He addressed the Council on the business principles of that company, and the democratic management of its business by the employees, a new departure in democratization of industry. He said that there never will be over-production in modern industry until every man, woman and child receives everything needed for their comfort and enjoyment. Our national complaint of over-production is therefore a misnomer. According to elaborate investigation and statistics of the Department of Labor the minimum budget for an American family should reach \$2500 a year, and the reality reveals that only 14 per cent of the population receive a yearly income of \$2000 a year or more, while 86 per cent have incomes below the \$2000. In fact, we are in danger of degeneration. The canning industry is a low standard wage industry, and the company's success in that industry is a remarkable performance. Mr. Hapgood described in detail the conditions of the employees of the company and how they manage the business. The talk was very interesting and furnished food for thought and future endeavors in promoting the welfare of the industrial workers of the nation.

New Business—The following delegates were appointed to further the Bond Issues for Unemployment Relief: R. H. Baker, Michael Casey, John A. O'Connell, John C. Daly, Wm. P. Stanton, Harold Crowley, J. P. McLaughlin, Manuel

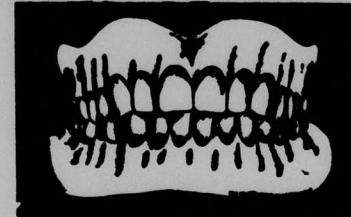
Jacobs, Patrick O'Brien, Jos. Blanchard, Pierre Flaherty, Wm. Granfield, Geo. Kidwell, Geo. Knell, J. F. Metcalf, Anthony Noriega, D. C. Murphy, D. P. Haggerty, Claude Baker, Wm. Conboy, Sarah S. Hagan, Nellie Casey, Ella Wunderlich, P. E. Olsen, John O'Connor, Gus Becker, A. Rogers, Emil Muri, S. T. Dixon, John McCaffrey.

Receipts—\$384.11. **Expenses**—\$2488.16.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, January 7, 1931, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

The meeting was called to order by President C. H. Parker at 8 p. m., and on roll call the following were noted absent: Jack Williams and N. Burton. Excused: J. C. Willis.

The minutes of the previous meeting held December 17, 1930, were approved.

Credentials—From Millmen's Union No. 42, for Bros. I. Solholt and A. W. Edwards. Bro. A. Raits was seated pending the arrival of his credentials.

Communications—Ladies' Auxiliary of the League, minutes; read and filed. Building Trades Council, minutes noted and filed. Wyoming State Federation of Labor, season's greetings; filed. Railway Express Agency, relative to employing union billposters, had been referred to that union. State Compensation Insurance Fund, on our correct name; secretary had answered.

Bills—Read and referred to trustees. Same ordered paid.

Report of Secretary—Stated that he had on request circularized the Berkeley Fire Department requesting its members, when getting their new uniforms, to have them union made. That he had a copy of a letter in which Thomas J. Gorman of the Union Label Collar Company stated that they were no longer making the "Bell Brand Collar." Sent a letter of thanks to the Kaufman Medical Service, Ltd. Merchants report a good sale of union-made merchandise for the holidays. Visited unions and stores.

Reports of Unions—Hatters report down-town merchants have very few union-made hats, and request friends when buying in these stores to look for their union label. Seagrave, on Seventh street, just off of Market street, carry the Beacon hat, a local union-made hat. Also reported that Lundstrom's has placed its sign work with union firm again. Look for the numbers 140 and 111 on the union label for a local made hat. Carpenters' Union No. 483 report work is slow yet but is taking in new members. State that Shell Oil Company and Kress 5 and 10 stores are unfair. Garment Workers No. 131, members working only three to four days a week. You can put them to work steadily by demanding their union label. Cracker Bakers report business fair for holidays and to remember that the National Biscuit Company and the San Francisco Biscuit Company are unfair. Molders reported that in a conference held in the East the Stove Platers had to accept a 12½ per cent cut. State that the Liberty and the Dunbar-Graves stoves of Tennessee are prison made and that almost all southern made stoves are non-union. Buy the locally made Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves, which are union made. Sign Painters Union, Millmen's Union and Elevator Constructors' Unions request a demand for their union button. Ladies' Auxiliary reported it was able to get many gifts that were union made. Extends an invitation to the delegates to the luncheon to be served the first Wednesday in February when, officers will be installed for the year.

New Business—Brother McGowan brought to the attention of the meeting that the secretary had left the name of an ex-officer of the league on the notices sent to the delegates and thought he should be censured for it. Secretary stated that this was nothing new; that other secretaries before him had done the same thing in order to use up the post cards, and that Brother McGowan had only brought up the matter because this man is not in good standing with his union. Motion made and carried that no ex-officer's name appear on any league stationery hereafter.

Receipts, \$173.18. Bills paid, \$120.45.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 8:50 p. m. to let the Ladies' Auxiliary hold their "Bunco" party. It was attended by one of the best gather-

ings ever held. The prizes were good and all enjoyed themselves.

Next meeting will be held Wednesday, January 21, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

"Employ union members by demanding union workers and union merchandise."

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting January 7th in Room 315, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

Meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. Desepte, at 8:15 p. m. Roll call of officers showed all present.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. Communications read and filed. Bills ordered paid. New members given the obligation.

New Business—It was moved, seconded and carried that we have nomination and election of officers for 1931 at the next meeting, January 21st.

Good of the Auxiliary—Many good reports from several of the members.

After the meeting a bunco party was held in the Mechanics' Hall. We had a large crowd and very nice prizes. We want to thank the Rochester Clothing Company, who donated a lovely prize to our bunco.

With no further business to come before the auxiliary the meeting adjourned.

MRS. M. E. DECKER, Sec.-Treas.

None is poor but the mean in mind, the timorous, the weak and unbelieving; none is wealthy but the affluent in soul, who is satisfied and floweth over.—Tupper.

There will never be a free and enlightened state until the state comes to recognize the individual as a higher and independent owner from which all its own power and authority are derived.—Thoreau.

BREAK IN GAS LINE.

When an oil or gas line breaks frequently, the trouble may be eliminated by using a longer line and looping it near the point where the break usually occurs, advises the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Kress, S. H., Stores.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.

Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Royal Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

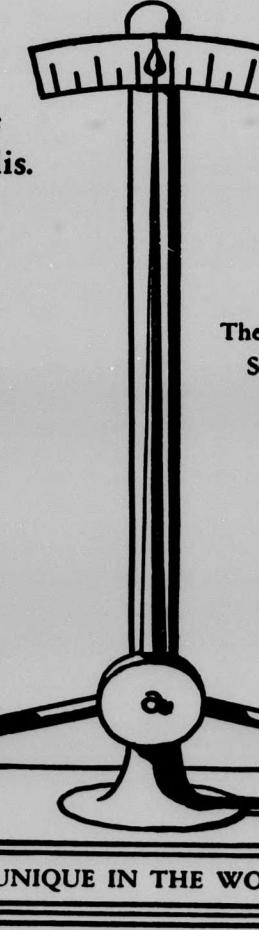
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Every Employee a Boss,
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with one aim—to make the
Richest Soup at Least Cost

The Best that
Skill and
Can



Honesty,
Care
Make

100% HUMAN EQUALITY
IN THE PLANT

Brief Items of Interest

Lack of funds may force a cessation of San Francisco's unemployment relief for two weeks. Assistant City Engineer Clyde Healy said the relief measures must be halted until the \$2,500,000 is available next month from the unemployment bond issue, if it is approved by the voters February 6.

Tickets are now on sale in the various police districts throughout the city for the annual police concert, entertainment and grand ball, which will be held in the Exposition Auditorium on Saturday evening, February 28, 1931.

The magnificent new concrete "Wilson Barracks," named in honor of the late President Woodrow Wilson, will be dedicated at the Veterans' Home, Yountville, Sunday afternoon, January 18, by the American Legion. This is the third structure of its kind to be built at the home.

Final details of the new contract between the Musicians' Union and the downtown theatres covering orchestras were amicably worked out Wednesday at a conference in the office of A. M. Bowles, general manager here for the Fox West Coast interests. The contract, which allows the theatre owners to dispense with orchestras in sound houses on six weeks' notice, will be drawn up by Albert A. Greenbaum, secretary for the Musicians' Union, and will be signed by Bowles and Mortimer Singer, special representative of the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Theatres, who conducted the negotiations, Bowles said.

Social and welfare agencies of the San Francisco Community Chest are rallying to the assistance of Campaign Chairman W. P. Fuller, Jr., in the work of organizing six thousand volunteer workers for the coming campaign, February 25 to March 10. Each year the agencies designate from their executive and staff personnel certain members to serve as division adjutants in the campaign field organization.

The following members of San Francisco unions passed away during the week: John Mappa, aged 69, member of Typographical Union No. 21, an employee of the Examiner for thirty years; T. J. Brady, a member of Teamsters' Union No. 85; John A. Anderson, a member of Automatic Sprinkler Fitters' Union No. 683; Nicholas J. Maguire, a member of the Masters and Journeymen's Horseshoers' Union; George Royal, a member of the Stereotypers and Electrotypes' Union.

REMINISCENCES.

The item in December 19th issue of The Iowa Unionist, stating that James W. Mullen of San Francisco had been named chief of the Division of Labor Statistics of California, was read with interest by his friends here. When Jim was a member of the Leader force here nearly thirty years ago, he found a purse belonging to a young lady living a few blocks from the office. He promptly restored the purse and its contents to the owner, a stranger, who naturally asked his name. He handed her a card and blushingly withdrew. Three nights later a policeman called at the office and inquired for Mullen. The force was shocked and curious until the officer handed Mullen the identical purse which contained, besides some change and feminine belongings, the card which had been given the lady. Mullen accepted the purse without explanation and the next morning again returned it to its owner, observing that she should be more careful in the future. And what his fellow workers anticipated was the beginning of a romance, ended right there, for Jim soon left for the far West.—Iowa Unionist.

BUTCHERS' ANNUAL BALL.

The Civic Auditorium will be the setting Saturday night, January 17th, for the big annual benefit ball and show of the Butchers' Union, the entire proceeds of which will go to its unemployment and sick fund. With more than 7000 tickets sold it is estimated that at least 10,000 guests will be on hand for the festive program.

For many years this annual event has been ranked with the biggest and most successful social gatherings in the city's annals, but the Saturday night benefit is scheduled to excel all previous entertainments of the Butchers' Union here. Besides the main auditorium, Larkin and Polk halls have been secured for the special program attractions, which will continue from 8 o'clock until past midnight. Three big bands will provide the music for the various features.

Organized labor generally is showing an intense interest in the coming event and hundreds of members of local labor unions will attend. Scores of noted labor leaders will take part in the grand march of the ball in the main auditorium, where Harry Payson's Coast Artillery Band will play for the public dancing.

The new Butchers' Band, made up of thirty members of the union, will play for the devotees of old-fashioned dancing in Larkin Hall, while the latest jazz dances will be given full vent in Polk Hall, where Fillipe's famous jazz band will direct the fun.

A spectacular pageant, "A Night in Spain," will feature a diversified entertainment program in the main auditorium, with scores of pretty señoritas and dashing dons exemplifying the famed dances of Spain and noted artists appearing in special song numbers. Fourteen all-star acts have been assembled for the show, which will be brought to a climax with a "Girl Revue" of forty clever performers.

Walter R. Perry is chairman of the general committee, with M. S. Maxwell, secretary. Committee chairmen include Charles Killpack, Richard Brugge, W. G. Smith, Joseph Y. Henderson, Frank Flohr, Charles J. Kloos, Ben Oswald, Walter Murray, George Richardson, Fred Spoelti, Frank Grannucci, A. King, Joseph Linegar, Robert Costello, Victor Basso, Edward Schleu, George Simi, Charles Riva, Frank Gallagher, Sam Epstein, John Ferrier, Jack Cassidy, William Coulting, Richard Barrett, Frank Brady, Alfred Thude, Guido Relai and Thomas Anderson.

Between the government which does evil and the people who accept it there is a certain shameful solidarity.—Victor Hugo.



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